TUESDAY, JULY 81, 1804.

Afreettaments for The WHERLY SIR, tomest morning, must be founded in this even and before 6 o'clock.

ocal News. The City and Suburban News Furces of the Univer Pages and New York Associates Pages is at \$1 to \$0 Am steed. All information au documents for pubble, use instantly discontinued in the press of the whole country.

#### The Micaragua Canal.

Any little uneasiness that may be felt in Congress over the latest report touching the Nicaragus Canal will probably be whole-some in its results. The possibility that an English syndicate may soon have a chauce to acquire a controlling interest in that great enterprise is of public concern. It is natural that those now engaged in it

should listen to proposals from that quar-ter. It has long been evident that they are not able, with their present resources, to derry it along in the proper way to the proper conclusion. They have pioneered the path, and now they must have aid from somewhere, so gigantic is the undertaking It is fair to remember that for years this aid has been sought from our Government, mition of the fact that a waterway ses this hemisphere should be an Amersoan enterprise.

The case is not free from difficulties. Mover, we think, has the prospect of national help from the United States for the construction of this canal been so good as now. Mover have the preliminary legislative steps been more advanced. But while a few years ago there was money in the Treasury, the ent is a bad moment for accepting a pemiary responsibility so enormous. It hapens to be a less favorable moment than ha been known for a long time.

Again, before committing the country to this task, much careful study and considera Mon are necessary; and during the present session of Congress tariff talk and tariff dickering have made everything else outside of routine supply bills subordinate. If there has been long delay in acting upon the Nicaragua Caual bills already carefully framed and before Congress, this does not show lack of interest in them. Of course se exceptional obstacles, not only to shouldering the great burden, but even to discussing and deciding whether it shall be shouldered, do not alter the fact that those who are now managing the enterprise understand its exigencies, and how soon those exigencies must be met, if not in such a way as they would like, then in such a way as can be had.

But at least thus far there is no reason to doubt that Congress and the people fully recognize the strategic and commercial im portance of the Nicaragua Canal. Nor do we see any reason yet for doubting that the canal will be built, or that it will be under American control.

#### The New York Democrats.

A number of New York Democrats, of various degrees of local or State or national distinction, are in Saratoga, and others are expected there. A sort of consultation is it progress as to the health of the Democratic of this State. It is admitted that the New York Democracy requires careful tending and nursing. Through no fault of its own, it has lost the exuberant strength and vitality which it possessed two years ago. The doctors at Saratoga are sitting by its side, and prescribing large doses of mony. But what is harmony of the kind now called for ? How is it prepared ? Is it not made by wheedling deserters, by compromising more or less meanly with incorrigible mutipeers, by transacting with obscure factions! If the New York Democracy is in a bad way, will this sort of thing save it? The regular Democracy of New York is strong enough to carry New York without asking favors of side-show organizations and Mugwumps; or else New York cannot be carried by the Democrats. It has been shown again and again that the aid of road-agent Democrats is and their opposition harmless.

The trouble now is that the regular Democ racy is disgusted with the niggling and higgling at Washington, with the absolute re fusal of the Administration and Congress to carry out the Democratic platform, and their apparent inability even to understand 1t, with the surrender to the Republi cans on the one side and to the Populists on the other, resulting in a Republican tariff and in the income tax. Nothing to altay this feeling can be done at Saratoga. Will anything be done at Washington ?

If some happy chance or an unexpected return to common sense on the part of the Deniocrats in Congress should ward off the in come tax and the plagiarized tariff, the case might be a little better. While the Democrats would be still guilty of not doing what they promised to do, they would not be guilty of doing something which they ought not to have done-of prigging protection from the Republicans and the income tax from the Populists. At any rate, whatever can be done in the way of inspiriting and uniting the New York Democracy must come from outside whence the offence came that has disheartened it.

Still, it is a long way to November. There is time for the old habit of discipline to revive. There is no reason why the New York Democrate should elect a Republican Governor or Republican local officers for the purpose of expressing their contempt of the inistration. That would be biting off their own noses with a vengeance. But it is useless to try to cultivate Democratic enthusiasm before cooler weather sets in.

## The Bennington's Refugees.

The gunboat Bennington is on her way from La Libertad to San Francisco, having on board Gen. EZETA and three other refugees.

It is thus made clear that these fugitives will not at present be given up to the authorities of San Salvador, and the chances are rather increased that they may not be given up at all. Although the new Government in that republic is organized and established, its stability is still a matter of doubt, and very recent news indicates the possibility of a counter revolution. .

But that is not the only consideration. Gen. ANTONIO EZETA and his comrades were, with many others, received by Commander THOMAS on board the Bennington as an act of humanity, and his course was promptly approved and commended by Secretary HEB-BERT. It accorded, in fact, with the instructions issued by the Navy Department under President HARRISON to Admiral BROWN at Valparaiso: "The obligation to receive political refugees and to afford them an asylum is, in general, one of pure humanity. It should not be continued beyond the exigencles of the situation. You are not to incite or encourage such refugees to come on board of whom about 28,000,000 should be credyour ships; but, should they apply to you, ited to England alone. The inhabitants are your sesion will be governed by considers- far from being all productive. In England

tions of humanity and the exigencies of the service upon which you are engaged." Even Mr. BAYARIA who, while Secretary of State, declared that our Government could not sauction the usage of extra territorial saylum as practised "in some countries where frequent Insurrections occur and consequent instability of government," added that the Government was also " indisposed to direct its agents to deny temporary shelter to any person whose life may be threatened by mob violence."

That the life of Gon. EZETA and his companions was thus threatened appears from the despatches of Commander THOMAS. At that time there was no recognized Government at San Salvador. The case is far stronger than the previous one of the asylum granted by the two Portuguese cruisers to Brazillan fagitives. They had never gained any status as belligerents; and when they escaped there existed in Brazil a law-Government, universally recognized, ful with its judicial and other functions in operation. Ezera, on the other hand, was Vice-President of the only Government in San Salvador then acknowledged by our own and up to that time those who had defeated

him in battle were only rebels. The course of Commander THOMAS was therefore clearly in accordance with the instructions given to our naval officers. The remaining question is as to extradition hereafter. The treaty with San Salvador on that subject excludes political offences. San Salvador's demand for Gen. Ezera has, accordingly, been based on alleged crimes perpetrated by him, and coming within the treaty. But the question is whether he is not strictly a political refugee, and whether the charges brought against him as a criminal may not have been made with a view to getting him into the hands of his enemies. Those refugees who were put ashore at La Libertad had received satisfactory assurances of immunity: but evidently it is not so with the four that remain. Up to this time no satisfactory reason for giving them up has appeared; and accordingly, as the Bennington's return to San Francisco was made necessary by the outbreak of fever on board, she properly takes her refugees along with her, leaving the final disposition of them to be determined hereafter.

#### Compulsory Arbitration - Senator George's Idea.

The Hon. JAMES Z. GEORGE of Mississipp was elected to the United States Senate as a Democrat, not as a Populist, a Debsite, or an Anarchist. Yet he has introduced in the Senate a bill for compulsory arbitration, supplying the compulsion in precisely the same form in which it appears in the sim ilar measure fathered in the House by the Populist Davis of Kansas.

Legislative ingenuity never invented a more diabolical scheme. Senator George proposes to force arbitration upon railway companies engaged in inter-State traffic by turning the companies over to the tender mercles of their rioting employees in case the employers decline to arbitrate.

The first section of this extraordinary bill provides that whenever the employees propose an arbitration under the terms of the foolish act of 1888, passed in accordance with Mr. CLEVELAND's ill-considered recommendation, if the corporation refuses or neg lects to arbitrate, then " it shall not be law ful for any United States Court or Judge to grant any injunction against said employees or any of them, or to make any order requir ing or authorizing any United States Marshal to control or in any manuer interfere with the conduct of said employees, or any

The second section provides that when proposition to arbitrate is made by the employees of an inter-State company, which is in the hands of a receiver appointed by United States Court, it shall be the duty of the receiver to go to arbitration. There may be nothing to arbitrate; but if any of the employees think they have a grievance, the farce of arbitration must be gone through with, as provided for in the CLEVELAND Arbitration act of 1888.

The third and last section gives aid and encouragement to Debsism by providing that no obstruction to the running of rai road trains shall be considered as obstruction to the United States mails if any pas senger or freight car is attached to the train on which the mail is carried. That is to say the United States Government shall lose its right to protect its mails in transit whenever the mail car is attached to a regular train, or the mail bag is conveyed by a locomotive which also pulls passengers or ordinary freight.

This is just such a bill as DEBS himself might have framed during the height of his recent conflict with law and order. Perhaps he did frame it: the last section smells of DEBS.

Here we have compulsory arbitration with a vengeance. Arbitrate or be outlawed! Arbitrate at the dictation of two r more of your striking employees, or be put outside the pale of the protection of the United States Courts and their officers! Arbitrate or be turned over to the mob with full license granted them to pillage, wreck, burn, maim, and murder! Was any such bill as this ever introduced in the American Congress since the Federal Legislature held its first session in this town in

the spring and summer of 1789? The country will be far along the road to anarchy and the dissolution of our institutions, before such a measure can pass either House of Congress. But how is it possible that a Senator calling himself a Democrat consents to let his name stand on the top and back of this bill to suspend the constitutional rights of the employer, and to promote rioting, arson, and murder on the part of discontented employees? Mr. GEORGE of Mississippi ought to be thoroughly saharned of himself. If he is not, his con-

# stituents ought to be ashamed of him.

John Bull's Account Book. It is true enough that when one discovers how an individual, a household, or a nation, pends money, one acquires a tangible basis for a guess as to character. With a view of obtaining light from this source, Mr. PRICE COLLIER has ransacked the statistics of the United Kingdom, and has brought out the principal objects to which the incomes annually earned or inherited by Englishmen are devoted. The results of the inquiry, which are published in the current number of the Forum, show that, notwithstanding the enormous sums disbursed, and dis bursed, too, not seldom in hurtful or waste ful ways, there is still a large yearly surplus to be put by, a fact which goes far to account for the ingrained optimism of the

English people.
In considering how and to what extent Englishmen spend money, one must bear in mind that the whole United Kingdom, exclusive of its outlying dependencies, covers an area of only 121,115 square miles, and contains a total population of 38,500,000,

paupers, for whose support \$75,000,000 a year is raised by taxation, besides upward of \$19,600,000 required to control the disorderly and criminal elements of the popu lation. To elementary education the tional exchequer allots about \$17,500,000 annually, in addition to the large sums roluntarily subscribed for the denomina tional schools, which still perform a large part of the work of primary instruction To the Established Church of England which possesses resources of its own valued at \$500,000,000, Englishmen contribute more than \$38,000,000 a year; the Established Church of Scotland costs \$2,209,000; the Free Church of Scotland 88,120,000, and the United Presbyterian Church in Scotland, Ireland, and England upward of \$3,000,000. Moreover, the various Methodist bodies impose a yearly out lay of \$2,476,000, to may nothing of the amounts disbursed by Catholics, Jews, Congregationalists, Baptists, and other English Nonconformists. But these figures fall to represent all the money given for religious uses. In the last quarter of a century the English Established Church alone has colected and expended more than \$405,000, 000 for foreign and domestic missions, for building and repairing churches, and for other kinds of religious purposes. Then as to private charity, one may form some idea of the amount contributed throughout the United Kingdom from the fact that \$25,-000,000 is applied to that end annually in London alone. It is calculated that on a single form of recreation, namely, holiday journeys, some \$140,000,000 is laid out every year; other scores of millions are on hunting and horse racing, and on theatrical and musical entertainments, but no attempt is made by Mr. COLLIER to compute the exact cost of these Items. We note also that the sum which the Chancellor of the Exchequer proposes this year to raise by imperial as distinguished from local taxation is \$478,745,000, a large part of which must go to pay from two to three per cent. interest on a national debt aggregating \$3,355,214,000.

Some of the other statistics collected for the Forum ought not to be overlooked. For instance, it is estimated that Englishmen pay for rent \$650,000,000 a year; for food, including milk, sugar, tea, coffee, and cocos as well as the other staples, \$1,865,000,000, and \$700,000,000 for beer, wine, and spirits. In spite of all these drains upon his purse, the Englishman contrives to save something for a rainy day. The records of the postal savings banks, which are used mainly by hard-working people, and serve merely as an index of the national economies, show that in 1892 upward of \$114,000,000 was deposited. It is this fact that, notwithstand ng the hard times which have for some years prevailed in England, and of the fiscal burens, which seem to grow heavier and heavier, the great mass of men willing to work do not fall behindhand, but are some what better off at the end of each succeed ing twelvemonth. It is this indisputable fact which accounts for the comparative lightheartedness and confidence with which Englishmen survey the future. There is much misery, no doubt, in London and othe huge centres of population, but the vast majority of the English people are in this respect like the Americans, that they regard their country with unshaken hope and faith, and that there is no room among them for the preachers of the gospel of despair.

#### A Republican Candidate.

We notice that Gen. DANIEL BUTTER FIELD is highly commended by various estimable Republican journals as well qualified to receive the nomination of the Republican party for Governor of New York. They are also sure that he would make an excel

lent Governor, if he should be elected. We candidly concur in both these recon mendations. Though not much known as politician, Gen. BUTTERFIELD would certainly receive as many votes as any other gentleman running as a Republican; and, if he should be elected, we dare say his party would have no reason to repent of the fact. But in our judgment it is anything but

certain as yet that the Republicans can elect the next Governor of New York: and we advise Gen. BUTTERFIELD not to be too precipitate in entering upon a contest which may have defeat as its result. It is some thing be hasn't been much used to.

If the CLEVELAND bill, WILSON bill, VOOR HEES bill, GORMAN bill, or whatever you choose to call it, is beaten, the Democracy can hold up its head and look every citizen of the United States in the face again. It may have failed for the moment, but it has committed no socialistic fraud upon the

The President of the Commercial Travellers' Restriction of Immigration League, Mr. PRORUE EVANS, informs us that he is directed by his Association to forward to THE SUN certain

resolutions, of which this is the first: "We are in favor of judicious restriction of in nigration, and piedge ourselves to do all in our power

to accomplish this end." Mr. Evans desires to know what attitude we will take toward this question at the forthcoming elections, adding that his organization is de-termined to vote for no man, for any office, unless he pledges himself in harmony with its Upon Mr. Evans's statement of principle THE SUN is with him. We are for restriction that is judicious, every time. We favor wisdom in all its forms.

There appears to be very little wisdom, ogic, or discretion in the boastful declarations attributed to Police Captain DOHERTY, who was on Thursday last broken by the act of his superiors, the Police Commissioners: that is to say, dismissed from the force.

The specific charge against DORERTY was the extortion and acceptance of "protection money" from a certain Mrs. Thusaw, within his precinct, and an oppresive misuse of his official authority in connection with her establishment. The testimony adduced in support of the charge of bribery, though clear and credible, was not corroborated in such a way as to leave no reasonable ioubt of its truth, it being a well-established rule of evidence that the testimony of tainted witnesses against a co-defender must be sustained by other testimony. Mr. SHEERAN, one of the Commissioners, who is a lawyer as well, dissented, indeed, from the conclusions of his associates in this particular, but on other charges of neglect of duty and violation of police rules the four Commissioners were unanimous. The testimony given by the witnesses called by DOBERTY was not such as would commend itself to persons putting credence in truthful evidence only, and the case of Dohnstry was further prejudiced by his own audacious and ridiculous testi-mony, under oath, that he had acquired while on the force a fortune of \$22,000 by the investment of \$200 with a man he met on a street corner, and who on this meagre capital made for him in five months \$22,000. No data were furnished in support of this proposterous claim Men are arrested by the police in New York every day, without the formality of a hearing before the Commissioners, for having in their possession property about which they can give no valid explanation. The law presumes that # man claiming possession of property can give, on inquiry, satisfactory evidence of his ownership. If DORRETT believes the story which, under oath, he told his superiors, his ignorance

ME BUNG TUESDAY, BULK 31, 1894. itself there are nearly 1,000,000 enrolled and credulty units him for the duties of a police Captain, at an annual salary of \$2,780.
If he doesn't believe the testimony which he gave, his case is a proper one for the Augus Grand Jury.

We learn from the Buffalo Commercial that a special report relating entirely to the slums of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Chicago has been delivered to the President by Mr. CARROLL D. WRIGHT, United States Com mioner of Labor. It seems that this preciou investigation was ordered by Congress, but, as only \$20,000 was appropriated, the Job could not be completely done, and poor Mr. Watght has had to make a report with some features of the slums omitted.

What in the world set Congress into inquiring into slums, and what business had they to take money out of the Federal Treasury for such a purpose? It is a new proof that the cranks and ds are not all dead yet.

Some persons of sensational bent of mind have sought to attach to the Democratic organization of Tammany Hall the blame for a condition of affairs in the Police Department which has long existed, though in less gross form. Such accusations are, of course, unjust; but if Tammany Hall, having practical control of all the city departments, neglected, through its responsible officials, the opportunity to stamp out such abuses when disclosed, it would be fairly chargeable with neglect. Commissione MARTIN showed his sagneity in bringing to book first the Captain who on Saturday last declared that he was "the only representative Tammany Captain in the Police Department, nd was given the position by President Man-TIN himself."

Five years ago the violation of law and duty by JAMES A. FLACK, Sheriff of this county, and one of the most prominent and influential Tammany leaders at that time, was shown to be a serious misuse of party confidence, but weak kneed men in Tammany Hall were fearful of antagonizing his followers. But FLACE had to go in short order. Commissioner MARTIN, under similar circumstances, has pursued a similar course. His conduct invites from DORERTY the same vituperative attack which came from the partisans of FLACE five years ago.

In the whole history of war and peac there has been no nobler instance of magnanimity than the resolve of the Virginia Legislature to surrender the two Maryland oyster pirate vessels captured by the ginia Oyster Navy last February. They might have remained as monuments of the marine prowess of the Old Dominion, but she gives them up. She even suggests to Governor O'FERRALL that he make suitable acknowledgment of his regret that the Virginia Oyster Navy entered Maryland territory to capture the pirate tongers. And when Governo O'FERHALL does express that regret in words weeter than the murmur of the waves that lap best oyster that ever came from there, then Maryland will be so moved that she will ask Virginia to take back the old boats and welcome. Indeed, it is very likely that if Governor O'FER HALL throws half his soul into the letter, Maryland will ask to be annexed to a State which can produce so graceful, enchanting, and hypnotizing a letter writer.

It was ever much the same. The hanson drivers of London have always suggested that their vehicles were generally run by a set of misnancyish greenhorns. The occasional clever man encountered leavens the mass of insufclency but very little. True they are spt to have a half-broken screw of a thoroughbred to handle, and a hansom may be a longish lever to work through the short turns of crowded streets; but these facts can never explain satisfactorily the inferiority of the cab driver's skill. His brother on the 'bus top, probably a practitioner of longer standing, is in his quieter and doubtess less exacting ways a far better artist. As a rule, the promptness and stability of decision and the sureness of execution which mark the born driver of horses do not perch upon the

The Hon. WILLIAM WILBERFORCE ERWIN, eading heavy counsel for DERS, is not content with rocking Chicago to the oozy base with his gymnastic eloquence. He has taken to writing etters to the newspapers. The natural result is that three or four Chicago newspaper offices have caught fire, and their elevators insist on running downward as far as they used to run up. Genius is a beautiful possession, but when a man has it in that melodramatic superabundance that distinguishes the Tall Pine of the Minnesota it is a question if he is not bound to go out into the middle of Lake Michigan and let the sound-waves and the water waves neutralize each other. Nor should be permit himself to write, when each word from his fire-nibbed pen lights the whole heaven and calls out the whole Fire Department.

The Sacred Codfish in the Boston State House is hovering between life and death. A onful of baked beans and a small segment of black berry pie have been his sole nourishment since the middle of last week, when the New Yorks knocked the Baltimores into the midlle of next. His eye is faint and fishy. His gills are wan. His scales are deciduous His fin is emaciated. He is the mere shadow of his once glorious self. Will be outlive the day His doctors say there is little probability of if New York gets the game to-day. He has een a useful citizen. We shall regret him. We shall regrot that there isn't enough of him left o make codfish cakes for the Nine Worthics from New York.

The Agricultural Department has taken in unwarranted trouble in sending out a circular describing the best method for the produc tion of sorghum syrup. The Hon, WILLIAM F. VILAS stands at the head of the sorghum syrup producers, and he will gladly answer any ques tions in regard to his favorite industry.

Once more we are compelled to call atten tion to the Parisian festivity of the city of Proviience. On Sunday 20,000 persons went to Rocky Point or Crescent Park. Tobogganing swinging, merry-go-rounding, and gayeties delighted the crowd. Steamer electric cars whissed. Around morted, above all rose the fragrance of the clam, the clam that is found no where in better condition than on the Rhode Island shore. But is this gayety, is this Sun day feasting, in accordance with the traditions of Providence Plantations? Where are the tithing men? Where are the grave faces and the sober suits of old ? Cannot Providence take its clams sadly ?

Is Germany on the down grade? The clubs of the University of Leipsic have resolved to give up the immemorial practice of drinking eer in the morning. The only reason given for the innovation is the palpably tenuous one that morning beer interferes with work. So will the morning work interfere with beer. If German students have come to that point of weakness where they are unable to find time or space for beer, the day of revenge must be approaching. But Leipsic has long been a painfully literary

## Is It Really Set

From the Telephone, Grove City, Fts. In another column we call attention to the rates of THE NEW YORK SCH, America's greatest newspaper. THE SUN advocates everything distinctively American. In these turbulent times THE SUN will show you where things are at. The Serie editorial page is be youd doubt the brightest, brainiest, and breeziest in Tax Sus shines for all. "If you see it in Tax Sus,

Why They Do It.

From Turn Topics.

Mrs. Hauton—Don't you know, my dear, it is extremely bad form to turn and took after a gentleman in the arrest.

Taughter—Yes, but, manuma, i was only looking to see if it was looking; that a sit.

THE LEVY CASE.

A Gross Attempt to Enjure the Defendant Before the Trial, To THE EDITOR OF THE SUR-Sir: The trial of Officer Jeremiah S. Levy is on before Judge

Martine in Part I, of the General Sessions. The counsel are engaged in selecting the jury, and t will take about a day before it is selected The offence charged against Officer Jeremiah. Levy is bribery, and the indictment alleges that he received the sum of \$20 from Charles Krumm, a concert saloon keeper of Chrystie street. There have been many misstatements as to the character of Officer Jeremiah S. Levy and be has been painted in an unfavorable light, with a view to lead the public to believe that he is a villain of the deepest dye. As we have courts for the administration of justice and juries to try cases and pass upon the guilt or innocence of every person charged with an offence, and as this is our American boast of reedom and justice, why should the New York World come out before the trial and attempt to poison the minds of the citizens who may be called to act as jurors by condemning the acrused as guilty and thus misinforming the publie and doing an unpardonable injury to the

I therefore ask you, sir, knowing that the olumns of THE SUN, are devoted to the interest of law and order, honor and justice, to allow me to denounce such conduct as it deserves. In the Sanday World of the 20th inst. there appeared a column wherein that paper says it rocured the indictment against Officer Levy. cause of forcing on the trial of the officer.

The charges contained in said article are wholly false and untrue, and if the World had taken the least pains to discover the facts of tho case the reputation and character of an innocent man would not be assailed.

The affidavit of Max Lefkowitz, affixed hereto, will explain itself, and any person with the slightest degree of sense can see the injustice perpetrated by the said article published in the orning World of July 20, 1804. JUSTICE.

morning World of July 20, 1804. JUSTICE.

City and County of New York, as:

Max Lathowits, being duly sworn, deposes and says that I reside at 310 East Twelfth street, and my occupation is that of an agent. I have herefore made an affidavit, wherein I charged one ex-Ward Han Jeremitah S. Levy with having accepted and received and taken from me the sum of \$25 in November, 1902, in order to fix matters in behalf of a brother of mine, by name Ignate Leftowits, who at the time of his arrest gave his name as Ignate Reinholt or Heinhardt, and who was under arrest for petit larceny.

I have seen ex-Ward Man Jeremitah S. Levy to-day in the Court of General Bestons, Part I, and I positively was not the person whom I handed to and who received the sum of \$25, and whom I referred to in my former affidavit as Jeremitah S. Levy. The Jeremitah S. Levy whom I referred to was a person of about forty years of age, and had a black moustache, finged with gray, and who was short and stout. I cannot be inlataken in the identity.

I make this statement in justice to the said Jeremitah S. Levy, now on trial.

Max Leyr, now on trial.

Max Leyr, now for the south of the property of the said Jeremitah S. Levy, now on trial.

Notary Fublic, New York county.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIF:

days after the traitor Benedict Arnold fled from

the post at West Point, which he had endeav-

ored to betray to the enemies of his country, and found shelter in the British garrison of New York, he issued an address to his countrymen, in which he exalted himself as a true friend o the Americans, and declared that the resigna-tion of his office was the act of a patriot. The locument is a long one, but as it contains many thoughts and turns of expression which are being used by the traitors of the Democratic party who have betrayed their trusts, I suggest that Democrats hunt up the record of the crim of the infamous man who was despised by the lovernment which received him when he fled from the pursuing soldiers of Washington There are entire paragraphs in Arnold's address which have been "cribbed" by defenders of the halting, purblind, and rascally conduc of the band of politicians who have contracted to deliver the party of Jefferson to the enemy. Whom can we trust now," said the Father of his Country, when he heard the news of Arnold's defection. Whom can we trust now, say the Democrats who have lost heart. Not long did Washington and his companions in arms sit in moody dejection; soon manly courage drove awny all doubts and the star of victory emerged from the clouds and pointed the way to success for our arms. No may it be with our party. Let the watchword be, Traitors to the rear, Democrats to the front! Let fear and hesitation give way to courage and action; sound a bugle hisat that will raily all the fighters of the party around our flags, and when the battle of the ballots ends in November we shall hear songs of victory sung by the unterrified hosts of straight Democracy. New Jersey will be found in the fore front of the light throwing a vote far larger than ever recorded in a Presidential election. All the reports of our esteemed Republican contemporaries about defections among Jersey Democrats are inventions of the same spirit of evil which manifests itself in the "goings on" of Hoss Platt and Senator McPherson's cook. Our Jersey Democratis slick to the straight ticket, which to their minds is a universal panacea for all the ills that afflict the body politic. All we want for Democratic success is straight Democratic doctrine, warranted free from admixtures of adulterants or dilutants.

New Brunswick, N. J., July 30, 1894. away all doubts and the star of victory emerged from the clouds and pointed the way to success

Hard Words and a Blow for Bebs. From the Chicago Daily Tribune.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., July 26.—The train bearing Debe ome arrived at 11 o'clock to night. As Danville a striker accosted Debs in the station lunch room. He thook hands with the leader and then said to him You ordered me out on a strike and now I've

I didn't order you to strike," replied Debs. "Yes you did, you d-\_\_\_\_," was the an-gry retort, and with it came a blow which Deba dodged. Others interfered and Deba escaped into his Clever Yale.

# From the Poll Mall Gazette

Since Yale claims to be the American university, the team of athletes now among us must be taken as representatively American. Harvard, the rival of Yale in some such manner as Cambridge is of Oxford ough not in degree), has not devoted so much at

## In This Sound Advice !

From the London Triegraph.

Whenever possible, sea water should be used for boiling fish. Shellfish are also much improved by it. The average cook is afraid to put as much sait in fres!

# Kipling's Last.

From the St. James's Gazette. THE AMERICAN SPIRIT SPEARS. If the led striker call it a strike, Or the papers call it a war, They know not much what I am like, Nor what he is, my Avatar.

Through many roads, by me possesse: He slambles forth in cosmic guise, He is the jester and the jest, And he the text himself applies. The Celt is in his heart and hand, The Gaul is in his brain and nerve; Where, cosmopolitanty planned, He guards the redskin's dry reserve. Au easy unswept hearth be lends From Labrador to Guadeloupe: Till, elbowed out by sloven friends, He camps, at sufferance on the stoop. Packed through her four-and-forty floors of groaning beam and bursting fill. The Clearing House of nations roars Above him, and he—foots the bill. Culm-eyed he acoffs at sword and crown, Or panis-billoded stabs and slays: Biggard be hids the world how down, Or cringing begs a crust of praise; Or, sombre-draink, at mine and mart, lie dubs his dreasy brethren kings. His hands are black with blook: his heart Leaps, as a babe's, at little things. But, through the shift of mond and mood, Mine ancient humor saves him whole— The doubting devil in his blood That bids him mock his hurrying soul; That bids him flout the law he makes. That bids him make the law he flouts. Till, dased by many doubts, he wakes. The dramming guns that—have no doub That checks him footish—hot and foud, That chuckles through his deepest ire, That glids the slough of his deepend But dima the goal of his desire; Inopportune, shrill-accented, The acrid Aslatte mirth That leaves him careless 'mid his dead, The scandal of the elder casth. How shall be clear himself, how reach Your har or weighed defence prefer? A brother hedged with allen speech And lacking all interpreter.

White knowledge vexes him a space; But while reproof around him rings He turns als keen untroubled face Home, to the instant need of things: Enslaved, illogical, clate, He greets th' embarrased gods, nor fears To shake the iron hand of fale Or toss with deatiny for neers.

Lo: imperturbable he rules.
Unkempt, disreputable, vani
and, in the teeth of all the scho

1—I shall save him at the last

AN OBJECT LESSON PROM PURLEAR. Individualism, Not Sectation, the Cure that Es Needed.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: It will be some compensation for the losses the country has sustained from the Pullman strike if the leason that this strike teaches is fully learned and heeded by the American people. That lea-son is plainly against socialistic theories as the cure for the evils incident to the unequal distribution of wealth. Mr. Pullman appears to have honestly tried to make his wealth a benefit to those whom he employed. Instead of gaining any credit for this good purpose he has made imself hated by large masses of serkingmen. and most of all by those whom he had tried to

In the establishment of Pullman as a model

community, the originator of this idea did his

best to avoid the appearance of doing anything in the way of charity. This was undoubtedly a wise policy. Had it entirely succeeded there might easily have been a different result to the experiment. What Mr. Pullman did was to give his employees greater advantages than their earnings would secure for them anywhere else. For two or three years, or something less class. For two or three years, or something less, this made the community at Pullman prosperous and happy. But the inevitable result followed. No prosperity is sufficient to satisfy man. If he gains by his own endeavors a certain degree of comfort and luxury he is stimulated to greater exertions to fit himself for something better. If his advancement is due to outside help the discentent remains, but as the man is unable to better himself it can only be vented in abuse of his benefactor for having stimulated desires which he is unable to gratify. It is common to speak of the gross ingratitude of average mankind. It comes from this law. Only the lowest Calibans of savage life are contented. With every advance in thought and hope discontent increases. These are the growing pains of childhood and youth, and must continue so long as the world advances in civilization and wealth. It is a common mistake to suppose that wealth is now more unevenly distributed than it has been in other periods of our own or the world's history. There is more popular discontent, because Caliban is being aroused from the lazy stupor in which he has for ages vegetated. It is not the cure for this to try to put Caliban back into savagery, nor yet to divide with him the wealth he could never gain honestly, and therefore could not properly enjoy. How little good, money, with nothing else, will do men has been many times illustrated.

Can the State accompilish by any socialistic or oppullate scheme what Mr. Pullman's honestly intended efforts failed in? There is no possible hope for such success. There is no remedy for the undoubted evils of poverty except the elevation of the poor, not as a mass, for that is impossible, but by giving each individual the fullest and beat chance to better his condition. The man who thus works out his own salvation has no time for discontent, except in that healthful form which is only stimulating to renewed endeavor. This policy of giving every man benefited the public. In the majority of instance wealth is ho this made the community at Pullman prosper ous and happy. But the inevitable result fol

Bostos, July 28.

Mr. Montague and the Union League Club TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN -Str: The sudden death of Mr. George Montague, following so soon after his resignation as Treasurer of the Union League Club, will perhaps furnish food for reflection to those members of the club who, in their official capacity, were by their unkind treatment the direct cause of his resignation. Inasmuch as I was the "bone of contention feel that it is due to his memory that a state

nent of his course should be made that would explain the justice of his action. In January last he consented to serve the club as Treasurer another term only upon the condition that his assistant, who had handled the funds of the club during his entire term of ten

dition that his assistant, who had handled the funds of the club during his entire term of ten years, should be reinstated. Their persistent refusal to carry out this agreement caused Mr. Montague much worriment to the day of his death, as he expressed to one of his friends only last Saturday, and when he realized the antagonism existing against his desire to rectify an action without precedent in club annais, his indignation was honest and righteous.

Mr. Montague was a man of sterling integrity, and those who knew him and saw the determined effort made by him in my behalf realized his honesty of purpose, and his character thus revealed was proof to the mind of any honorable man that his cause was for the right.

He was assured by several of his associates of their support, only to be greatly disappointed in the end.

He took great pride in the good name of the club, and his wishes alone have up to this time deterred me from turning over to the office of the District Attorney for investigation the facts and evidence in my possession of criminal and immornal actions on the part of a late prominent employee in the club house.

Mr. Montague did not receive or ask any explanation for the refusal of his request, but he guarded carefully from the public the reasons for his anxiety to reinstate me, because he dreaded the effect on the reputation of the club should the true facts regarding my dismissal become generally known.

New York July 27.

M. L. Andrews.

New York, July 27.

## M. L. ANDREWS.

## Poc's Belle,

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The late John ! Hart, L.L. D., was editor of Sartain's Magazine when Poe's poem, "The Bells," first appeared in its pages. One day, while principal of the Normal School at Trenton, N. J., Dr. Hart told me that he accepted that poem and kept it in hand several months before put lishing it. After it appeared Dr. Hart said he covered that Poe had sold the same poem to other publishers, and had received pay therefor from both of them. Dr. Hart named the publishers, as well as that of the autograph collector to whom he presented the original copy of the poem, but at this lat day I cannot recall any one of them. Probably I as wrong, but I have the impression that [Graham's Magazine was one of the publications, and that the other was a periodical issued in Baltimore. "There is no doubt on the point," said Dr. Hart, who was one o the most genial of men, "and since the three prices combined were less than the poem was worth, I never complained or referred to the matter afterward when I met Poc, and couldn't find it in my heart to blame that erratic genius as much as I suppose I ought to

#### AVON-BY-THE-SEA, N. J. A Saleslady's Hardships.

To the Editor of The SUN-Sir: It is indeed very remarkable in this progressive age, which claims to have raised womanhood to the acme of its present dignity, that certain niggardly employers are suffered to treat their female employees more like slaves than free American cittzens.

Some time ago I accepted a position as saleslady in a dry goods store in this city. I was required to know how to speak three languages, and had to com early in the morning and stay till 10 to 12 o'clock at night. I was not permitted to cat my lunch anywhere in the store, but had to dispose of it outside. Throughout the cutire day I was not allowed to at down, and there was nothing that I did but that my pearstan employer was at my beels relieving himself near ish employer was at my beets relieving himself by insultingly showering upon me the supershim-dance of his spisen. And through all this ordeal I had to pass seven times in the week for the trivial sum of \$4 a week.

It a needless to say that a week was more than suffiless to say that a week was more than suffi-ke me feel disgusted with such drudgery

It is needless to say that a week was more than sum theat is make me feel disgusted with such drudger; for so small a salary.

However, the thought of my numerous predecessor and maybe successors urges me to impliore you is exect your effective and its needled influence agains such intolerable and shameful tyranny. Salastaty.

## Better Paid than Zola.

From the Nordipset.

Every now and then the papers publish how much Zola, probably the best paid of all living authors, gets for his books. We read of the 200,000 francs which

Zoia gets for one single novel. There is in Rite, Denmark, one author, however who is paid much better for his work than Zola. That man is the venerable Blahop of Ribe, Mr. Balsley, the author of "Lather's Little Calcohism, with Explana tory Remarks." Up to date the little catechism has ap peared in 160 editions, about the same number which "Nana" has reached. But while every edition of "Nana" only consists of 1.000 copies, that of the catechism amounts to 10,000, and, although it contains only seventy-two small pages, half of which are crowded with quotations, the Bishop of Ribe has derived as large a revenue from Luther's little catechism as Zola has from his own big "Nana." which numbers nearly 500 pages, cinecity printed. An exact calcula-tion will show that one single verse of the Lord's Prayer, "Give us this day our daily bread," accompanied by the explanatory remark, "I'ray for that only which you need!" is worth \$1,000 to the Bishop

Interesting personal recollections of Gen. William Tecsmash Shemaan. written by S. H. M. Spera the author of the well-known war song. "Shemmas March to the Sea," A. Conan Doyle talls of the writing of his first book and contributes a story; Dr. Washington Gladden discusses

SUNBRAMS. "I suppose," haid a Battery lounger, "that if on should look off here long enough he would see about all the rigs there are. I saw passing up the Nort River the other day a big four-masted barkentine, dare say there are others, but that is the distone I

The isomp-post mall boxes are very generally used as match scratchers. In the husy parts of the town boxes that have not been painted recently are sometimes almost covered with scratch marks. The cigarette smoker, as he passes, rube a match along itse box to light his eignrette. It seems as though the match industry must have prospered by the general introduction of cleanting.

duction of cigarettes.

—Local Italian papers are advertising in these days a great number of barber shops and fruit stands for sale. Even bootblack stands are advertised. All these occupations feel the pinch of bard times. Thousands who once went three times a week to the barber's and every day to the bootblack now shave these severs and blacken their own boots, while many other thousands deny themselves the luxury of truit.

—Solurban architecture tends to assimilate itself to that of New York. Made by side with old low Dutch houses rise high-shouldered dwellings, with deep cellars and three or four storied above ground. There is an elaborate attempt by a rackiess use of paint to give such dwellings a rural air, but they are sumistakably tenement houses in disguise, and as inction of cigarette

inmistakably tenement houses in disgutes, and as population thickens these will come to be occur three or four families instead of on-

-"One who goes abrond early in these days," said a offisen, "say between 6 and 7 officials in the moraling is pretty sure to find at that hour in the residence streets infant children already out with their nursea. In these hot nights the little ones are apt to be residence and fretful in the close air of the house, and so their and fretruin in the close air of the house, and so their nurses get them out early and trundle them about to take the fresh air of the morning, as a toule after the heat of the night and as a bracer against the heat of

-Club life in Philadelphia is a very different thing from club life in New York. The smaller Philadel hia clubs are little used, while the larger ones have a class of habitude little known in New York; men who
take Philadelphia society seriodaly, who breakfast
late at the club, call there for eachtails before dinner, drop in after calls or the theatre for a nighteap and rise periodically from the contemplation of Wal-nut street's mild gayetles to have drinks with some

-Deaths by starvation are perhaps among the rich than among the poor. The emach claims an ill-nourished body, a starting without hun claims an ill-nourished body, a starving without hun-ger. Every physician to New York, from whatever social circle his patients are drawn, treats many such cases of starvation. The milk diet, so much talked of for the past twenty years, and sp little understood, is really a device to feed these starving men and women who perish for lack of nourishment in the prespace of plenty.

One hundred and eleventh street, west of Amer

One hundred and eleventh street, west of amounted an avenue, loses its formal lines, his stone curris and granite paving, to become an fregular country lane lined with little wooden houses that wear pleasant greenery, and never rise above two modest stories. There are still half a down such streets in the same region, all doomed before long to assume right lines, and dress themselves to the regularity of the general street system. Meanwhile little chickens peep, geess cackte, and ducks quark over areas soon to be the most fashionable in New York.

forest trees seem to escape the blight of the insect.

A resident of the subards, whose clms, stadding in a lawn, have been caten to a ghoatly semblance of their earlier selves, says that a young elm, 300 yards away on the edge of a wood, is artill - im, 300 yards away. on the edge of a wood, is still as fresh and green as it was last May. Entounologist Southwick of the Park Department has been very successful in his war upon the elm beetle, but he thinks that elms the country over will be greatly damaged unless measures are taken to protect them.

Humming birds are now about, winged jewels,

with wings that seem but a feathery mist when the bird is in flight. Their fearlessness is remarkable, and bird is in flight. Their fearlessness is remarkable, and their aerobatic performances are of the most factnating character. The birds must weigh next to sothing, for you may see one seize its stam of a delicate flower and hang by it while drawing nectar from the depths of the bloasom. It is noteworthy that these birds often fly late in the afternoon, toward sunset, and even when dusk is coming on. They rarely alight, and when they do the tiny body hides the delicate claws that clutch the tiny body.

that clutch the tiny bough.

Northumberland, Pa., at the confluence of the Sus quehanna's north and west branches, has a world-wide fame among chemists as the former residence and burial place of Dr. Joseph Priestly, the discoverer and burial place of Dr. Joseph Priestly, he discovered of oxygen gas and perhape principal founder of modern chemistry. When he came from England to America about 1794, the chair of chemistry was offered him by the University of Pennaylvania, but he declined it, saying that he wished to live in the country, and soon after settled at Northumberiand. Be died there ten years later. His house was still standing when the centennial of chemistry was celebrated at Northumberiand. centennial of chemistry was celebrated at

berland in 1874. One of the things that amuse such Adirondach One of the things that amuse such Adironace, campers as know how to enjoy their privileges is the dress of hundreds that live in hotels. Even campers have come to realise that cheap modern outing gaments are as good as anything else for life in the mountains, but scores of women at the hotels sit about the rudely built porches clad in conventional city gowns and even displaying jewels. One of the oddest looking apparitions at a genuine camp is the conven-tional young woman in flower-bedecked hat, dainty high-heeled boots, and parasot. It is awkward, too, when such an apparition approaches a camp, card case in hand, determined upon doing the proper thing, and finds the whole family ranged in cool garments along the front veranda, with no servant at hand to receive

There is plenty of pluck and endurance these hard times, else perhaps some thousands of New Yorkers would wake some morning each to read despair in his neighboristeyes. "We had a hard time last winter," said a little American woman behind the counter of a milk and butter shop. "We were turned out of our place by persons who took advantage of us, and it looked for a while as if the milk routes wouldn't keep us going. But an old customer begged us in the spring to open this shop, and now we're doing better than ever. I come here every morning at half past 6, before I have had time to get breakfast, and am busy most of the time until w or 10 at night. My husband meanwhile attends business about town, but he reaches the shop about 11 o'clock, and then I have a chance to go home, have my breakfast, and see the baby. It's lucky for me that she takes her uaps in the afternoon, and is wide awake to talk to me at breakfast. Yes, it's hard work work, but it's for ourselves, and the

# Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

baby is no end of fun."

The late keeper of the Chateau d'If, Monte Christo's prison, Grosson, has just died. The French Government is about to rebuild the Opera Comique, the second in importance of the sub-

sidized operas in Paris. sidized operas in Paris.

Buluwayo, the capital of the late Matabele King Lo

Bengula, has now two clubs, one of them a turf club,
and the foundations of a brewery. The Congress of the labor party in Brussels has re-

solved that "wealth and the means of producing it are the patrimony of the entire human race and must be restored to mankind collectively. Real estate business in London can be estimated from the record of a week's doings at Tokenhouse Yard. Of fifty-two auctioneers who conducted sales twenty-two had to retire without selling a single.

lot," and only five sold all they had in hand. Mr. Edwin Gosse having indulged in a severe criti-cism of Henry Kirk White, a minor poet of Byron's time, whose fate suggested the "Struck eagle stretched upon the plain," discussion of his qualities has been revived with considerable feeling. One critic says that he has specially reviewed all of White's poems, to the conclusion that they are all worthless.

The law taxing bicycles in France exempted those used for "administrative business, emanating from a competent authority." A parish priest who visits on a bicycle claims that his Bishop, under whose orders he acts, is a "competent authority," and that his bi-cycle need pay no tax under the law. In the first court the priest has been heaten, but he will appeal to the Council of State in Paris.

There is a theatre in Paris for every 32,000 inhabitants, one in Berlin for 81,000, one in Bordeaux for 84,000, one in Budapest for 85,000, one in Hamburg for 113,000, one in Vienna for 138,000, and one is London for 145,000. There are more theatres, proportionately to the population in Italy than in any other country, there being one to \$,400 inhabitants in Catania, one to 15,600 in Figrence, one to 20,000 in Bologna, one to 24,000 at Venice, one to 30,000 at Milan and Turin, and air; to 31,000 in Rome. Ten members of the minority of the London screen.

Board have addressed the "Christians of London" to say that there is a dangerous coalition between the Roman Catholic elergy and the English Church Union to get rid of undenominational religious teaching, and that the Bible is likely to be driven from the pubite schools. Ten members of the majority, which consists of thirty members, replied that there is only one Roman Catholic member of the Board; that of the

majority, only five are members of the English Church Union, and that the charge is outrageous nonsense. A British officer, who apparently knows, says that it "would be as reasonable to charge brave men armed with pitchforks against brave men armed with rifles as to pit, man for man, thut bluese in their present condition sgains: the Japanese." "Of all native and colonial troops I have seen, and I have seen most of them." says he. "I would next to Goorkhas, prefer a regiment of Japanese. They are brave, temperate. patient, and energetic and at this me sent the Chi Washington Giadden discusses "The New Evolu-tion:" there is an attractive piece about the depths of a coal mine, as well as some clever stories.